A wealthy resident of a town in Miller county, Mo., has selected a site near his own home and is building for himself with his own hands an elaborate tomb.

For six scholarships recently awarded by the Georgia School of Technology there were 560 applications. This is accepted as evidence that the young white men of the South are inclining toward manual and mechanical work as a career. Georgia papers note this change of sentiment with much satisfaction. Formerly there was a prejudice against mechanical labor.

A pathetic example of devotion to art has just occurred in New York. Leonard Cordes, long a noted orchestra player, was dying on Wednesday, when he called for his violin. It was a valuable Italian instrument and when he took it in his hands he began playing "When the swallows homeward fly." Just as he finished playing that beautiful melody his heart ceased to beat. In the coffin with him will be buried his loved violin.

The robbery of a sum of money, many jewels, and other valuables, representing altogether a sum of \$50,000. was carried out the other day in the Rue Quincampoix, Paris, in a most audacions fashion. The burglars took an apartment on the fifth floor of the house on Saturday, paying \$55 as their first installment of rent. The next day they bored a hole through the floor into the apartment immediately below while the tenants were away spending the day in the country. When these unfortunate people returned at night they found their safe blown open, their rooms in confusion, their money and jewelry gone, and the robbers escaped.

The veteran academician, Sidney Cooper, has just entered upon his ninety-ninth year, and still paints a few hours duily. A series of his works was recently exhibited in London. In France also a remarkable individual works on steadily, although he has reached the age which gives a man a right to rest. Jules Verne has begun his ninety-ninth book, and has lived to see many of his fantastical tales of adventure by land and sea and air come within the bounds of possibility. As age is not without its achievements, so it need not be without its hopes of a new start. A Chlcago woman of ninety-two lately apologized to Miss Jane Addams because she was not neighborly. She had always meant to be neighborly, but had put it off from time to time. When the hot weather was over she Intended to begin.

In giving organs to 350 churches in Scotland at a cost of nearly a million of dollars, Mr. Andrew Carnegle has but followed a hint given by two famous Americans. When Moody and Sankey first went to Scotland the novel feature of an evangelist singing to a small America organ, created much comment, So simple and catching were Mr. Sankey's tunes, however, that they were resung in every village from Kirkmalden to John O'Groats, and the call for small American organs on which to "try the tunes" came by the hundred. It is interesting to add that nearly thirty thousand dollars in British royalties on the Moody and Sankey hymns being refused by the evangelists, the Scotish committee turned it over to the Moody church in Chicago. As a Scotch-American to Scotchmen, Mr. Carnegle has certainly repaid their just generosity.

Another disaster, similar to that which occurred two years ago, has befallen the Welsh colonist in Patagonia. The River Gamwy has once again overflowed its banks. The harvest had not been gathered, and the people had to fly to the mountains. By a great effort the embankment on the northern side of the valley bus been kept intact. Lower down the river flooded over many farms. The place was like a sea; the embankment had to be broken down to allow the water to go Lack into the river, and it ebbed gradually. At Galman great efforts were made to safeguard the houses, but the river rose higher than it did two years ago, and flooded three-quarters of the whole vailey. Only three houses are reported to have collapsed in this locality, but the whole of the year's crops are practically ruined. The colonists have held a meeting, asking the Argentine government to grant them land on the hills on each side of the valley, where they could escape in case of need. It was also resolved to ask the government to relieve those who are in need, to assist the colonists generally in making good the damage, and to take measures to protect them against further floods. The breaches in the embankment are being filled up, but a good many colonists declare that they will emigrate to Canada.

It is noteworthy that of the men and women mentioned in the recent edition of "Who's Who in America," fifty-nine per cent of those whose education is known are college graduates, and seventy per cent e tered college. Thus although college graduates are barely one in a hundred of the total population, they number about one-half of those who have attained distinction. As the Philadelphia Press remarks, "The odds of the battle of life, so far as visible success is concerned, are a round hundred to one on the man who gets a college education."

INDIAN WOMEN OF THE WEST WEAR COSTLY CLOTHES.

Expensive Decorations-Jewelry, Precious Stones, Elk's Teeth and Penris-Soft Buckskin With Satin Lining Red Satin and Yellow Silk. Squaws Are Neat and tiood Cooks-Plano in the Bedroom and Saddle in the Parler -Ribbons for the Cats and Dogs.

The Oklahoma Indian women are not the most beautiful creatures in existetice, yet "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Many women of the Klowa, Com-manche, Arapahoe and Ponca tribes have dressed costing from \$750 to \$1,500 apiece. They are not made in what we should call the latest styles;

lous stones, elk teeth and pearls. It is nothing out of the common to see an Indian girl walking around over her reservation with \$500 worth of elk teeth tied to her dress in decorative style. Again, a two-carat diamond is no curiosity to these dusky belles. Most of the dresses are made from soft buckskin lined with silk or satin. Red satin is a great favorite for dress lining and shirtwaists among the Indian women. Yellow'slik is another of their favorites, but violet was the prevail-ing color this year. Next year the In-dian woman who leads the fushion will decree a new and flashy color to be the up-to-date thing, and, of course, all of

the women will follow her. Society as we name it is a thing unknown among the reservation Indian women, but they have a certain envy of social standing just the same. When they come to the small towns on trading days there may be assembled several hundred of the women from var-lous parts of the country, and they gather in the agency and talk over events among themselves, gossip upon the scandals and rail against the

whites for hours at a time,
It is during this function that they may be seen in their best dress, and each one tries to outdo her neighbors in ornaments. The more elk teeth one has on her dress the more popular she is at these weekly meetings at the agency buildings. They examine each other's dresses carefully and freely express to the wearer opinions upon the quality and cost. If a dress meets with the disapproval of one she has no hesitancy about saying so to the owner of such dress, who retorts as she sees fit. Sometimes open quarrels ensue at these sessions because some woman has been too bold in her criticism. Before they go home they take a vote on the dresses and the owner of the best is crowned leader of fushion for the next week, and all must refrain from criticizing her dress. During the ensuing weak there is a great race to out-shine her garments, and this is gen-erally accomplished, no matter how hard she may have striven to hold her place in the lend. The squaws do not have to work as laird as is generally supposed. They do little outside their farm. All of the money due the women is paid direct to them and they spend it to please their own tastes, which means for dress.

The young Indian wife of to-day is clean, a fairly good cook and tidy with her house. She is not yet well versed in the art of decoration and red and green are predominating colors in all of her rooms, whether in harmony or not. The house has good furniture, but it is strangely arranged. The lounge is a favorite piece of furniture, and one sees it in every Indian household, always in the parlor. If the Indians have a plane or organ it goes into the bedroom. The young buck's best saddle also goes into the parlor, and in many houses it is hung upon the Red ribbous are tied to everything,

When You Order

Baker's Checolate or Baker's Cocoa examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears the well known trade-mark of the chocolate girl. There are many imitations of these choice goods on the market. A copy of Miss Parloa's choice recipes will be sent. free to any housekeeper. Address Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass:

BERLIN'S CLEAN STREETS.

Our Cities Might Well Take Them as

All the good things in the world are not confined to the United States. Enrope in some respects sets an example that is well worthy of imitation. For Instance, in Berlin the streets are washed and scrubbed each night like a kitchen floor, and fine, sharp sand is sprinkled over the surface so that the asphalt is not slippery. Each "white wings" has his own section of street to attend to and for it he is held respon-sible. He is paid only 5 cents an hour, but he gets a premium at the end of each week, the amount depending upon how many good marks the in-spector has placed against his name.

Travelers to California

Naturally desire to see the grandest and most impressive seenery on route. This you will do by selecting the Don-ver & Rlo Grande and Rio Grande Western, "The Scenic Line of the World," and "The Great Salt Lake Route," in one or both directions, as this line has two separate routes across the Rocky mountains between Denver and Ogden. Tickets reading via this route are available either via its main line through the Royal Gorge, Leadville, over Tennessee pass, through the Canon of the Grand river and Glenwood Springs, or via the line over Marshall pass and through the Black Canon of the Gunnison, thus enabling the traveler to use one of the above routes going and the other returning. Three splendidly equipped fast trains are operated to and from the Pacific coast, which carry through standard sleepers daily between Chicago, Louis, Denver and San Francisco, Dining cars (service a la carte) on all through trains. If you contemplate such a trip, let us send you beautifully illustrated pamphlets, free. S. I. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.



The squaws' money is nearly all spent in purchasing costly ornaments for their ciething. These ornaments are in the shape of jewelry and present in the shape of jewelry and jewelry and jewelry and jewelry and j I've b'en countin' up my slessin's, I've be'n summin' up my woes While th' more I count my blessin's I keep findin' more an' more.

There's been things that wa'n't exactly as I thought they'd ought t' be, And I've often growled at Providence fer not a pettin' me; But I hadn't stopped t' reckon what th' other side had be'n, So I guess it wa'n't correct, the way I calkerlated then.

For there's be'n a gift o' sunshine after every shower o' tears, And I've found a load o' laughter scattered all along th' years, If th' thorns have pricked me sometimes, I've good reasons to suppose Love has hid 'em often from me 'neath the rapture of th' rose.

Fer th' love of little children; for the friends that have be'n true; Fer th' guidin' Hand that's led me ev'ry threat'nin' danger through, I'm rejoicin' in th' mercy that can take my sins away, In th' Love that gives me courage in th' thickest of the fray. I am thankful fer th' goodness that from heaven follers me

O! how happy and how thankful I forever ought t' be.

So I'm goin' t' still be thankful fer th' sunshine and th' rain,

Fer th' joy that's made me happy; fer th' purgin' done by pain;

So jest let us count our blessin's as we're journeyin' along, Then we'll find less time fer growlin', and more fer mirth and song When you lift your eyes t' heaven earthly shadows flee away— Let us learn this lovin' lesson as we keep Thanksgivin' Day.

-Ram's Horn.



In planning for our Thanksgiving dinner, our minds naturally recur to the time-honored dishes as roast turkey, pumpkin pie, cranberry sauce, baked Indian pudding, etc., and our feast never seems quite complets without them. It is not always possible, however, to have turkey and some do not care for it. Roast goose, chicken, duck, pork, or beef may be substituted for it. Another nice dish is "mock duck," or pork tenderloins baked with a bread dressing flavored with herbs and onions. A menu that houses, as the Indians who have an in-is semi-old-fashioned but usually liked come from the United States do not is oyster soup, roast turkey with is semi-old-fashioned but usually liked like manner the religious nature dismashed potatoes, turnips, baked squash, pickles—sweet and sour—jellies; a salad, mince and pumpkin ple; days. It numbers its blessings daily, fruit, nuts and coffee. It is well to and daily does it express gratitude be have some kind of light pudding for those who do not eat ple. If oysters cannot be procured, vegetable oysters may be substituted. Cream tomate is a favorite kind of soup.



To prepare the turkey for the oven. spfit the skin at the back of the neck take out the neck bone, cut it close to the body. Draw the crop and the latestines; clean and wash thoroughly; fill both crop and stomach cavitles with stuffing. Turn the neck skin down under the back; tie a string round and bring the two ends of the string over the wings and tie on the breast. When ready to bake put the bird in the roasting pan; add a little water, small quantities of chopped celery, carrots and onlone, two cloves and a small bunch of parsley. Baste with the gravy every fifteen minutes. Cook in a moderately hot oven for about two and a half or three hours. The pressure of the thumb behind the second joint of the wing will readily break the fiesh when it is sufficiently cooked. Take off strings used in dressing before serving on table. After the turkey has been taken out add a little water and flour to gravy left in pan; boil for a few minutes; strain and remove all Prease that comes to the top. Serve in sauceboat.



There is danger that the religious significance of Thank g ving day may be forgotten. We so soon grow accustomed to our blessings that we accept them as a part of the general order of things and naturally become ungratefulful by pure forgetfulness or indifference. But as a matter of fact most things which come to us come by the pure favor or courtesy of others, and how unworthy do we consider the ingrate! writes Rev. S. T. Willis in the New York Ledger. He is one of the most contemptible characters with which we meet. We consider him even uncivil who does not spontaneously say or write "Thank you" for the favors and kindness shown him by his fellow man. And this word of grateful appreciation is never tost. Even if it may seem to have no effect upon 'lim for whom it was given, it will luck.

not be lost upon those who hear, nor will its influence be powerless upon him who bestows it. A cultivation of the thanksgiving habit will make to grow the sense of appreciation, and as a result our spirits will be sweetened, our souls enlarged and the whole horizon of life beautified. Then the ordinary affairs of life will never more be commonplace; our conditions and surroundings will always appear in a fresh light. This is significant. The man whose family find in him a source of endless delight and joy is one who does not suffer the common relationships and the daily intercourse to become colorless and arid. Such a man keeps love alive by cultivating the sentiment of affection. His face, his voice, his deed, makes the o'd courses of life brim and sparkle with a full current of tenderness and feeling. So it is again with the great artist who sees the common in an uncommon light and clothes the most ordinary objects with beauty and charm. In closes its presence by the unfailing freshness of its feeling for all relations and seasons and customs and cause it feels deeply and gladly the weight of its vast indebtedness. The years may differ greatly in the comforts and blessings they bring, but God's unbroken beneficence knows no divisions of time. His bounty is an unbroken eternity. All years, however hard in the experiences they bring, are years of bleasedness; it should be ours to receive what God sends and to be constantly thankful,

We should thank him who has made us and preserved us as a nation. Who revealed this continent when the proper time had come, and called to its shores faithful and Godly men who believed in Him and in men as

His children Who preserved the national seeds planted in our colonies and united them for liberty and independence.

Who made our young nation wise tn counsel and strong in defense. Who pacified the strifes and erati-

cated the jealous'es that separated our states and joined them anew in one indissoluble union. Who has given us the wisdom to es-

tablish free schoo's and free churches, and has given us brave hearted and clear headed men to sacrifice and toll for the public virtue and peace Who has given us an open Bible, a

risen Christ, a loving church and a redeeming God. Who crowneth this year of grace

with His bountiful goodness. Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness and His wonderful works to the children of men!



The table for the Thanksgiving din-

ner should be set with the prettiest glass, china and silver that the house affords. Little individual paper cups with frills of orange-colored tissue paper, at each place would brighten the candies. Name cards are decorated with a bow of orange ribbon or some appropriate decoration as a pumpkin. turkey, autumn scene, flower or leaf or pen and ink or painted in water color. These of course for a family reunion are not necessary, but they serve to make the table decorations more pleasing. Gourds bollowed out make pretty

Adam should have been a happy man. He had no mother-in-law.

table decorations.

receptacles for nuts. Pressed ferns and

autumn leaves also add much to the

It's difficult to convince the unlucky man that there is no such thing as

Current News and Views

NEED OF MORE SMALL BILLS. United States Treasurer Roberts fa going to ask Congress to allow him to increase the proportion of bills of small denominations issued yearly. It permission is granted him more than \$140,000,000 of treasury and national bank notes of denominations of \$20 and upwards will be reissued in smaller bills. There were outstanding on Sept. 30 Inst \$1 bills to the amount of \$67,679,000; \$2 bills to the amount of \$42,801,000, and \$5 bills to the amount of \$310,570,000. These are no small figures. If they were to be compared with those of ten years ago they would seem enormous. Rapidly as these small bills circulate—fives as well as ones are small bills nowadays-there are not enough of them in circulation to meet the demands of a community which is actively engaged in making small payments for goods or for services. This pressure for bills of low denominations is only one of the evidences of the general well-being of the people. The retail business of the country must be enormous at this time, The wholesale business is done so largely with checks that there will be no scarcity of large bills even after such bills to the amount of \$140,000,000 have been broken up into small change. Congress certainly should give the treasurer the authority he asks for and should do so speedily.-Exchange.

VICE GOV. WRIGHT.

There are rumors, emanating from good sources, that the appointment of Luke E. Wright as temporary governor of the Philippine Islands, may eventually be made permanent. At present Judge Taft is III and the duties of the office had, of necessity, to be placed in other hands. As a member of the Philippine Commission, Luke Wright was a natural successor. Now It is said that Taft and Gen. Chaffee are not wholly in accord, and that, even in the event of the former's speedy recovery, it is not at all certain



LUKE E. WRIGHT. that he will resume his former posi-

For the present, at least, Luke Wright is an interesting figure in publie affairs and he may be for some

time to come. THE M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

The national association formed to erect a suitable memorial to William McKinley at Canton, Ohio, finds 1ts work impeded by the project offered by public men and residents of Washington. The circulation of appeals for both projects tends to confuse the publie as to which is the proper object of popular contributions. Any doubt upon the subject should be dispelled by a simple statement of the facts.

For some years there has been before Congress a proposal for a great monumental bridge across the Potomac at Washington. The idea is of undoubted merit and in due time some such bridge will be built. Congress for various reasons has not yet made the necessary appropriation. One part of this proposed bridge is a great triumphal arch, which the Washington committee suggests be built by popular subscription as a memorial to President McKinley.

This movement is not in any sense antagonistic to the proposition to erect a monument to the late president at Canton. President McKinley recommended that Congress construct the bridge across the Potomac, connecting Washington with Arlington, as "o monument to American patriotism. and without doubt the construction of the bridge and memorial arch will be authorized by Congress,

NEW TRIUMPHS IN POWER OF TRANSMISSION.

The completion of the second great wheel pit of the Niagara Falls Power Company calls attention not only to greatest electrical engineering the achievement of modern times but also to the wonderful development in power These are filled with nuts and transmission in all parts of the globe since the Niagara cataract was first harnessed.

This second wheel pit is said to be the greatest slot ever cut in the earth some appropriate quotation sketched in by man. This slot, which was cut through the solid rock, is 463 feet long, 178 feet deep and 1852 feet wide. At the bottom of this pit will be the turbine wheels, working under a head of 145 feet of water, capable of furnishing electrical energy estimated at 55,000 horse power, made up of eleven units of 5,000 horse power each.

This achievement at Niagara Falls is the parent of many wonderful power transmission plants that have been successfully installed in various parts of the country, and which indicate the almost limitiess possibilities of this kind of power production.

55. Jacobs Oft for Chest-Colds, Bron chitis, Croup and Pleurlay.

An outward application for bronchial difficulties is many times far more effective than syrups, cough mixture, cod liver oil, &c., simply because it penetrates through to the direct cause, which is, as a rule, an accumulation of matter or growth tightly adhered to the bronchial tubes.

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St. Jacobs Oil is for sale throughout the world. It is clean to use-not at all greasy or ofly, as its name might imply. For rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuralgia, cramp, pleurisy, lumbago, sore throat, bronchitis, soreness, stiffness, brulses toothuche, headache, backache, feetache, pains in the chest, pains in the back, pains in the shoulders, pains in the limbs, and all bodily aches and pains it has no equal. It acts like magic. Safe, sure, and never

The First Homesteader,

Dr. Daniel Freeman of Gage county, Nebraka, is known as the "first homesteader of the nation." He is living on the first farm the United States government gave away under the homestend act. His home is on Cubercek, about five miles were of Beatrice. His original entry of 100 acres has expanded until now it is a magnificent farm of 1,200 acres, weil stocked and equipped with the best of buildings and modern machinery.

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Another Balloon Prize Offered.

M. Santos-Dumont, who has won the Deutsch prize for the aeronant who first makes a complete trip around the Eiffel tower, has himself offered a prize of 4,000 tranes for the first person who makes this trip, starting at the grounds of the Aero Club, without any time limit. The prize will stand during the next year if it is not won this year, but cannot be carried off by the donor or any one using the machine designed by him.

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